

IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1- 26 (Cancelled)

Claim 27 (New): A transparent glazing comprising at least one viewing area, wherein the viewing area has deposited on at least one surface thereof an antifrosting adsorbent layer, and wherein said at least one surface and antifrosting adsorbent layer, after being maintained in a closed refrigerated environment at -28 °C, prevents the visible formation of condensation and frosting for at least three minutes upon rapid exposure to room temperature and humidity.

Claim 28 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 27, wherein the antifrosting adsorbent layer is deposited on the surface of the glazing.

Claim 29 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 27, further comprising a plastic film wherein the antifrosting adsorbent layer is deposited on the surface of the plastic film and the plastic film is fastened to the glazing.

Claim 30 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 29, wherein the plastic film is a polycarbonate film.

Claim 31 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 27, wherein the antifrosting adsorbent layer comprises at least one hydrophilic polymer and an absorbent material porous to water.

Claim 32 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the at least one hydrophilic polymer is crosslinked.

Claim 33 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the at least one hydrophilic polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylpyridine, polyacrylate, polyacrylamide, polyvinyl acetate, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrolein, polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, copolymers based on two or more of the polymers thereof, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 34 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the at least one hydrophilic polymer is a polymer or copolymer of vinylpyrrolidone.

Claim 35 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the at least one hydrophilic polymer is selected from the group consisting of poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone), poly(1-vinylpyrrolidone), poly(N-vinyl-2-pyridine), poly(N-vinyl-2-pyridine), poly(N-vinyl-3-pyridine), poly(N-vinyl-4-pyridine), poly(2-hydroxyethyl acrylate), poly(N',N'-hydroxyacrylamide), polyvinyl acetate, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrolein, polyethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene, copolymers based on two or more of the polymers thereof, and mixtures thereof.

Claim 36 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the absorbent material porous to water is an organic or inorganic absorbent material.

Claim 37 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 36, wherein the inorganic absorbent material is a mesoporous inorganic absorbent material.

Claim 38 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 37, wherein the mesoporous inorganic absorbent material is controlled pore glass MCM-41 or titania nanoparticles.

Claim 39 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 36, wherein the inorganic absorbent material is obtained by depositing an orthosilicate hydrolysis condensation product, titania nanoparticles or other silicon derivatives.

Claim 40 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 36, wherein the organic absorbent material is polyurethane.

Claim 41 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the absorbent material porous to water has a porosity of between 0.1 and 1000 cm³/g in the wet state.

Claim 42 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the absorbent material porous to water has a porosity of between 0.1 and 20 cm³/g in the wet state.

Claim 43 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the absorbent material porous to water has a porosity of between 200 and 1000 cm³/g in the wet state.

Claim 44 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the absorbent material porous to water has pore diameters between 0.05 and 50 microns in the wet state.

Claim 45 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the absorbent material porous to water has pore diameters between 0.1 and 20 microns.

Claim 46 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 31, wherein the absorbent material porous to water has pore diameters between 1 and 15 microns.

Claim 47 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 27, wherein the antifrosting adsorbent layer has a thickness of less than 100 microns.

Claim 48 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 27, wherein the antifrosting adsorbent layer has a thickness of less than 20 microns.

Claim 49 (New): The transparent glazing according to Claim 47, wherein the antifrosting adsorbent layer has a thickness of at least 14.5 microns and at most 100 microns.

Claim 50 (New): A method for preventing visible formation of condensation and frosting, on a transparent glazing, for at least three minutes upon rapid exposure to room temperature and humidity after being maintained in a closed refrigerated environment at -28°C which comprises

depositing an antifrosting adsorbent layer on said glazing, wherein the antifrosting adsorbent layer comprises at least one hydrophilic polymer and an absorbent material porous to water.

Claim 51 (New): A refrigerated door enclosure comprising the transparent glazing as claimed in Claim 27.